

Slip a few Prince Albert smokes into your system!

You've heard many an earful about the Prince Albert patented process that *cuts out* bite and parch and lets you smoke your fill without a comeback! Stake your bank roll that it proves out every hour of the day. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

There's sport smoking a pipe or rolling your own, but you know that you've got to have the right tobacco! We tell you Prince Albert will bang the doors wide open for you to come in on a good time firing up every little so often, *without a*

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

regret! You'll feel like your smoke past has been wasted and will be sorry you cannot back up for a fresh start.

You swing on this say-so like it was a tip to a thousand-dollar bill! It's worth that in happiness and contentment to you, to every man

who knows what can be gotten out of a chummy jimmy pipe or a makin's cigarette with Prince Albert for "packing"!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

This is the reverse
side of the tidy
red tin

THE Prince Albert tidy red tin, and in fact, every Prince Albert package, has a real message-to-you on its reverse side. You'll read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907. That means that the United States Government has granted a patent on the process by which Prince Albert is made. And by which tongue bite and throat parch are cut out! Everywhere tobacco is sold you'll find Prince Albert awaiting you in tidy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidor and in that clever crystal-glass humidor, with sponge-moistener top, that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition—always!

Tillman Now Holds Record For Service

Senior Senator's Incumbency of More Than 21 Years
Exceeds That of John Gaillard—A. S. Salley, Jr.,
Prepares Interesting Data on Wearers of Toga.

A. S. Salley, Jr., secretary of the historical commission of South Carolina, said yesterday that Senator B. R. Tillman now holds the record for long service in the United States senate from South Carolina. Prior to Thursday the record had been held by John Gaillard. Mr. Gaillard commenced service in the senate December 6, 1804, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Pierce Butler, resigned. His term expired March 3, 1807. He was reelected successively for the terms beginning March 4, 1807, March 4, 1813, March 4, 1819, and March 4, 1825. He died February 26, 1826, having served 21 year and 83 days, or three full terms of six years each and two parts of terms, and having been elected to the position five times. He was president pro tempore of the senate a considerable portion of that time.

Senator Tillman began his service in the senate March 4, 1895, and passed his 21st year of service March 4, 1916. Thursday Senator Tillman equaled the record of Senator Gaillard and today he passed it.

Senator Butler.

The South Carolinian with the next longest service to Senator Gaillard was Senator Matthew Calbraith Butler with 18 years, from March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1895. Next came Senator John C. Calhoun with 14 1/2 years, but not continuous. He first took his seat in the senate December 12, 1832, and resigned therefrom December 7, 1842. He returned to the senate December 26, 1845, and served to his death, May 20, 1850. He had immediately preceding his first service in the senate served as vice president for nearly eight years, from March 4, 1825.

Next to Senator Calhoun in length of service came Senator Andrew Pickens Butler, uncle of Senator Matthew Calbraith Butler. He entered the senate to succeed George McDuffie, resigned, December 21, 1844, and served to his death, May 25, 1857, a matter of 12 1/2 year. Toward the close of his service he aroused the anger of Charles Sumner who spoke very insultingly of him and of the State which he represented during his absence. Senator Butler was about 60 years old at that time and not in good health. His kinsman, Preston S. Brooks, then in the house of representatives, resented Sumner's

language and ended by caning him on the floor of the senate after the senate had adjourned.

Gen. Wade Hampton.

Gen. Wade Hampton served 12 years in the senate, from March 4, 1879, to March 3, 1891. William Smith served ten years, and a half, but not continuously. He entered the senate December 4, 1816, and served to March 3, 1823, when he was succeeded by the brilliant young Robert Y. Hayne, who had just defeated him for reelection. He returned to the senate November 15, 1826, having been elected by the general assembly to fill out Senator Gaillard term, which expired March 3, 1831.

Robert Y. Hayne served nine years and nine months. He entered the senate March 4, 1823, and was reelected for the second term, beginning March 4, 1829. He resigned in December, 1832, upon being elected governor.

Gen. Sumter.

Gen. Thomas Sumter gave a little more than nine years of his talents to the service of his State in the senate. He entered the senate December 3, 1801, to fill out the unexpired term of the other of the two great leaders of the Democratic party in South Carolina, Charles Pinckney, and served to December 19, 1810, when he resigned.

Pierce Butler also served a little over nine years, but not continuously. He was one of the two first senators from South Carolina, commencing his first term of service, March 4, 1789. He got one of the short terms of four years and at the expiration thereof was reelected for a full term of six years, but he resigned in 1796. In November, 1802, he was again elected to the senate to fill out the unexpired term of John Ewing Calhoun, who had just died. He resigned in 1804 and was succeeded by John Gaillard, as before stated.

William C. Preston was another of this State's senators who served nine years. He entered the senate November 26, 1833, to fill out the term of Senator Stephen D. Miller, who had resigned. He was reelected for a full term beginning March 4, 1837, but resigned in 1842 and was succeeded by George McDuffie.

Thomas J. Robertson served nearly nine years. He entered the senate June 25, 1868, and served to March

3, 1877, when he was succeeded by Gen. M. C. Butler.

None of the 25 other men who have served South Carolina in the senate has reached so many as eight years, Senator E. D. Smith being the next man on the senatorial service list with a little over seven years.

Nations Must Know Mediator's Honest

Unless Belligerents Can Be Made to Recognize That
American Intervention is Only for Good of All,
President Can Not Offer Services to
Compose War.

Washington, May 25.—President Wilson told callers today that the intervention of a neutral in behalf of peace of Europe could rest only on a mutual understanding by the belligerents that terms to be arranged are to conserve the interests of all, and of the world at large, rather than those of a particular nation or group of nations among the warring powers. Mr. Wilson did not disclose any definite plan of action he may have formulated in regard to peace nor authorize a formal statement of his attitude. His callers gained an impression, however, that the president would entertain suggestions that he extend his good offices to the belligerents to bring about peace only when the conditions he outlined were likely of fulfillment.

Those who discussed the general subject of peace with Mr. Wilson construed his remarks as probably forecasting to some extent what he will say here later in the week, addressing the League to Enforce Peace. The impression has obtained in official circles that his remarks at that time would have an important bearing on the peace discussions recently in Berlin and London as well as in the American press.

Mr. Wilson pointed out to his callers that there are many elements in the situation in Europe; all of which must be taken into account in consideration of peace proposals. While he is eager to see the conflict ended as soon as possible the White House visitors were able to gather no impression that a move by the United States to bring it about is in immediate prospect at least.

Representative Hensley of Missouri discussed with Mr. Wilson his amendment to the naval bill, adopted by the naval committee, authorizing the president to invite other nations to participate in a conference at the

close of the war with the object of setting up a court or other tribunal to settle international disputes. Mr. Hensley told the president that he believed his amendment made the naval bill an assurance to foreign nations that the United States was arming for defense only, not for an offensive purpose, and was ready to enter into an agreement to settle international disputes amicably.

The president did not commit himself definitely to the amendment, but Mr. Hensley gained the impression that he was favorable to the general principles involved.

While Mr. Hensley did not reveal details of his conversation with the president he said he wished the people generally could realize the thoughts in the president's mind in considering peace and the many questions bearing on it which he is considering. Mr. Hensley left the White House satisfied that the president would do everything possible to bring about peace in Europe and to maintain it after the end of the war.

Mr. Hensley said he believed the people of the United States generally were looking to the president to play an important part in minimizing the danger of war in the future. He told the president he saw no reason why the time should not come when an international court could have the same standing as the United States supreme court and when its decisions would be respected in the same way.

Malaria or Chills & Fever

Prescription No. 666 is prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

"THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE" coming.

The Still Small Voice.
Pee Dee Advocate.

"I would like therefore to think the spirit of this occasion could be expressed if we imagined ourselves lifting some sacred emblem of counsel and of peace of accommodation and righteous judgment before the nations of the world and reminding them of that passage in scripture, AFTER THE WIND, AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE, AFTER THE FIRE, THE STILL SMALL VOICE OF HUMANITY."

The words in capitals above, from the closing paragraph of President Wilson's speech at Charlotte, seem to have been generally regarded as a literal quotation from the Bible. The newspaper reports of the speech place the closing phrase in quotation marks. The fact is, however, the president merely gave a brief and striking condensation of several verses of scripture. His meaning may be more fully grasped by reading the verses in full, or, better still, the whole of the 19th chapter of First Kings.

Elijah, fleeing from the death sentence pronounced by Jezebel, had gone far into the wilderness. Tired, hungry and disheartened, the old prophet sat down under a juniper tree and prayed that he might die. Then he slept, and an angel touched him and showed him food which he ate. He was directed to "stand upon the mount before the Lord."

No doubt Elijah expected the Lord to come with some mighty manifestation of power. As he stood there, waiting, we are told, (in 1 Kings, 19:11-12):

"A great and strong wind rent the mountains and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but the Lord was not in the wind. And after the wind an earthquake; but the Lord was not in the earthquake. And after the earthquake a fire; and the Lord was not in the fire. And after the fire a still small voice."

It was the voice of God, which asked, "What doest thou here Elijah?" and gave him directions for his final work on earth and the selection of his successor, Elisha.

May we hope, with President Wilson, that, after the awful cataclysm in Europe, in which the Lord is not, there may come His still small voice, directing the whole of humanity to permanent peace and happiness.



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There's no surer judgment, no more trustworthy advice to be had anywhere than that of Detroit and the State of California.

In Detroit

the city that produces three-fourths of the country's cars—where people know cars from the technical and manufacturing sides better than they do in any other city on earth—more Studebakers were registered according to official figures in the year of 1915, than any other cars selling at more than \$500.

In California

the State of wonderful roads and weather—the State where people have more miles of good roads to drive over and more opportunity to use their cars than in any other State in the Union—the official figures for the year of 1915 showed 15,718 Studebakers registered—2,895 MORE than any other car listing at more than \$500.

California KNOWS cars from use on the road—Detroit knows cars from having the bulk of the industry centered in its limits. Both have made Studebaker favorite by a long lead. What better judgment can YOU follow in buying.

And the reason is simply that every time a man makes even the barest comparison of a Studebaker with other cars, he finds that to get as much power size and quality as a Studebaker offers, he must pay from \$250 to \$400 MORE. So they're buying Studebakers—and SAVING that \$250. Why don't you see the cars—then go make that \$250 saving comparison.

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FOUR CYLINDER MODELS

Touring Car, 7-Passenger	\$875
Roadster, 3-Passenger	850
Landau-Roadster 3-Passenger	1150
Sedan	1525

SIX-CYLINDER MODELS

Touring Car, 7-Passenger	\$1065
Roadster, 3-Passenger	1060
Landau-Roadster, 3-Passenger	1350
Coupe, 4-Passenger	1600
Sedan	1675
Limousine, 7-Passenger	2500

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